

### Common Quaker terms and abbreviations:

altm = at liberty to marry;  
apd = attending places of diversion;  
apd = appointed, appealed;  
apt = appointed;  
att = attached to, attended;  
b = born;  
BG = burial grounds;  
btw = between;  
bur = buried;  
bef = before;  
c = circa, about;  
cem = cemetery;  
cert = certificate;  
cd = contrary to the Discipline;  
ch = child, children, church;  
chm = condemned his/her misconduct;  
chr = charter;  
co = chosen overseer (s), county;  
com = complained, complained of;  
comm = committee;  
comp = complained, complained of;  
con = condemned;  
ct = certificate, certificate to;  
d = died, day;  
dau = daughter;  
dec = deceased;  
dis = disowned, disowned for;  
div = divorced;  
dp = dropped plain dress and/or speech;  
dr = drinking spiritous liquor to excess;  
drpd = dropped;  
dt = daughter, daughters;  
dtd = dated;  
e = east;  
end = endorsed;  
FBG = Friends burial grounds;  
fam = family;  
form = formerly;  
fr = from;  
Frds = Friends;  
gc = granted certificate;  
gct = granted certificate to;  
gl = granted letter;  
glt = granted letter to;  
gr dau = grand daughter;

gr s = grand son;  
Gr Yd = grave yard;  
h or hus = husband;  
j = joined;  
jas = joined another society;  
JP = justice of the peace;  
ltm = liberated to marry, left at liberty to marry;  
lvd = lived;  
lvg = living;  
m = marry, married, marrying, marriage, month;  
mbr = member;  
mbrp = membership;  
mcd = married contrary to Discipline;  
MG = minister of the Gospel;  
MH = meeting house, church;  
mi = miles;  
MM = monthly meeting;  
mos = married out of society;  
mou = married out of unity;  
mt = married to;  
mtg = meeting;  
mvd = moved;  
n = north;  
na = not attending meeting;  
neg att = neglecting attendance;  
nmn = no middle name;  
NW Terr = Northwest Territory;  
O = Orthodox, Ohio;  
ou = out of unity;  
PM = preparative meeting;  
PO = post office address;  
prc = produced a certificate;  
prcf = produced a certificate from;  
prob = probably;  
Qkr = Quaker;  
QM = quarterly meeting;  
rcd = recorded;  
rec/rcd = receive, received;  
recrq = received by request;  
relfc = released from care for;  
relrq = released by request;  
rem = remove, removed;  
ret = returned, retired (rarely used);  
ret mbrp = retained membership;  
rev = reversed;  
rm = reported married;

rmt = reported married to;  
roc = received on certificate;  
rocf = received on certificate from;  
rol = received on letter;  
rolf = received on letter from;  
rpd = reported;  
rrq = request, requests, requested;  
rqc = requested certificate;  
rqct = requested certificate to;  
rqcuc = requested to come under care (of mtg.);  
rst = reinstate, reinstated;  
s = son, south;  
sep = separated;  
sis = sister;  
temp = temporarily;  
transfrd = transferred;  
twp = township;  
uc = under care (of mtg);  
unm = unmarried;  
upl = using profane language;  
w = wife, west;  
w/c = with consent of;  
wid = widow;  
w/pwr = with power;  
wrkd = worked;  
y = year;  
YM = yearly meeting

## Calendar

Prior to 1753 the new year started on March 25 ("Lady Day") instead of January 1. Today we call the old method the Julian calendar (OS-Old Style) and the new one still in use the Gregorian calendar (NS-New Style). This is why so many records for January 1-March 24 have a double year designation (e.g., 1720/21) specifying the OS and NS date. In the British Empire, which included the colonies in America, the change was implemented in September 1752, when there were also eleven days dropped from the calendar (Septemter 3-13); September 2 was followed by September 14.

March was First month prior to 1752; All of March became third month after.

Unclear if <1752 March 1-24<sup>th</sup> was First month of year x and March 25-31<sup>st</sup> was First month of year x+1.

January was eleventh month prior to 1752; first month afterwards